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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24th, 1893.

It has been brought to our knowledge that a few ill-advised parties in this city are industriously circulating a statement to the effect that the editor of *The Rio News* is not an American, but a Canadian. This is tantamount to an accusation of deliberate fraud, for we have lived here as an American for sixteen years and, were the statement true, have received a great many people of consideration, among them all the American representatives accredited to this capital. It is difficult to understand how so silly a falsehood could have originated, for there is not the slightest basis for even a mistake on that point. As the statement is being circulated by the friends of the present government, it is barely possible that the purpose is to discredit the opinions of this paper on current political questions. If this is true, we have nothing but contempt for so slabby and mean a device. If our opinions are wrong, then it ought to be easy to prove them so; but to seek to discredit a man personally, in so understood a way simply because of his opinions, is not only contemptible, but is a sure proof that he has the best of the argument. If these parties had followed our discussions closely, they must have seen that we have been strictly independent and impartial. While we have criticised the government for what we consider mistakes and abuses, we have not hesitated to condemn the revolutionists for seeking to settle by force what should be settled at the polls. Unhappily the partisans of the government insist on treating as enemies all those who do not openly and unreservedly commend its measures and purposes. They leave no neutral ground to us, no independent opinion, no license for a plain, unbiased record of events. If our colors are not to their taste, then they are the colors of the enemy. As to the personality of the editor of this paper, our readers will permit us to say that he is registered at the consulate and at the city hall as an American, he carries an American passport, and is able to give further documentary evidence of his nationality to anyone who wishes to investigate. His opinions, be they good, bad, or indifferent, are his own private property, and no one is compelled to accept them. As for *The Rio News* not being an American paper, as these parties assert, he wishes it to be clearly understood that no effort has ever been made to make this paper the organ of any one nationality. It is a commercial journal published in the English language and edited by an American. If this is not pleasing to our discontented friends, then they are at liberty to call it a Choctaw sheet edited by a Patagonian—and may the Lord have mercy on their souls!

The decree of the 20th, postponing the congressional elections throughout the country to December 30th, is a measure which will commend itself to the people without argument, and the government is to be complimented for taking the step. It was clearly apparent when martial law was re-established on the 10th inst. that a free and fair election could not be held, even were the insurrection quelled. No matter what the purposes of the government

may be, nor how honest its assurances that full liberty of speech and action will be guaranteed, the passions aroused by the insurrection will inevitably lead to disorder, repressions and restrictions. The best policy, therefore, is the one now adopted by the government—the postponement of the elections. A new Congress to be elected under the rule of martial law, its authority would always be questioned and its actions suspected. If now the insurrection can be suppressed and order restored in the disturbed localities, then the elections will more nearly express the national will, and the mandate of the new Congress will be beyond question. In the meantime, the fathers of the new party, and the leaders of the opposition will render an important service to the country by opening the electoral campaign at once, for the purpose of arousing popular interest in the questions at issue—if there are any. The people of Brazil are sadly in need of political education, and there is no better school for that purpose, even with all its defects, than a fair and hotly-contested election.

Under the simplest conditions, the determination of the rights, privileges and obligations of a neutral power in relation to a revolution, is inevitably delicate and difficult. It must be remembered that international law in the shape of a generally accepted code does not exist. International law is made up of commonly and partially accepted usages, and of precedents generally or partially established. On many important questions the usage differs among the leading nations, and there are many other questions still in dispute. In this particular case, the application of the usages and precedents recognized by the great powers is extremely difficult, and new questions are arising which can not fail to establish precedents of an important character. To make this clear, we will epitomize the situation. On September 6th the whole available naval force in the bay of Rio de Janeiro declared itself in revolt against the executive power of the country. It disavowed any purpose to change the form of government, or to break up the union of states. It denounced the executive for infractions of the constitution and for maladministration. The legal government having no available naval force, the insurgents became at once masters on sea; while the insurgents having no army, the President remained master on land. Owing to the lack of inland communication between the capital and the distant coast states, the insurgents are for the present able to threaten their ports, and have actually taken possession of one state with its port. Here in the bay, all water communication was at once suspended, all the steamers flying the national flag, at anchor or entering, were seized, the artillery stores at the Armazém fell into the power of the insurgents, and they at once made use of the rights of belligerents to seize such stores as they required found on vessels and on the territory covered by the national flag. The harbor of Rio de Janeiro being national territory, and all the operations of the insurgent fleet under consideration being confined to that harbor, there could be no more reason for the interference of foreign powers than had the revolt occurred on shore. The forts at the harbor entrance, however, remained loyal to the government, so that the fleet blockading the city in part was itself shut up in port, or blockaded, by the government. The city being unfortified, depending for its defence upon the forts outside, was not properly subject to the risks of a bombardment, but the attempt to plant batteries on all the hills facing the bay, and at other points, modified the situation so materially that it became liable to an attack from the fleet at any moment. Add to this the circumstance that Rio de Janeiro is the commercial entrepôt of a large section of Brazil, that its foreign commerce, which is large and important, is carried on almost wholly in foreign ships and almost exclusively by foreign merchants and with foreign capital, that its stores of merchandise in the custom-house and in the warehouses of the city belong to foreigners, that a large percentage of its house-owners are foreigners, and that a very large percentage of its population is composed of foreigners and their families, and we have a situation very anomalous in the history of civil wars. The questions of how to maintain a just neutrality, how to protect the city from bombardment, how to protect foreign interests on shore, how to protect foreign merchandise afloat, particularly when under the jurisdiction of Brazilian

municipal laws, as in the case of coal deposits on a Brazilian island, or flour and beef discharged into Brazilian lighters, how to prevent a destructive retaliation on the part of the fleet against offensive operations from the land, how to define the position of the fort which has joined the insurgents, how to classify the use of a search-light on shore used to light up and endanger either fort or vessel—all these questions are appearing in a new phase. The adverse criticisms of the course pursued by the foreign representatives and war vessels, which have appeared in the semi-official papers or have been published by partisans of the government, assume that the law and usage on all these points are clear and established, and that, therefore, grave breaches of neutrality have been committed. This assumption is not only wrong, but the critics are even astray in their implied definition of neutrality. Their presumption is to the effect that the foreign naval force should interfere to prevent the bombardment of the city, and that it should not in any manner recognize the insurrectionary fleet, nor accede to its intimations, such as the request to withdraw from the old anchorage. This, it agreed to, would be intervention, not neutrality. Neutrality implies simply non-participation; a neutral power can assist neither party against the other. While a nation may interfere to assist a friendly government to suppress a revolt, the practice of modern times has been to maintain a strict neutrality. This has always been the policy of the United States, even in cases like those of the revolutions against Spanish rule in Central and South America, where the sympathies of the American people were strongly enlisted in favor of one of the parties. We recall but one case of interference by the United States in all the long record of revolutionary struggles on this continent, and that was when a foreign power undertook to establish a monarchy in Mexico, with a foreign prince at its head. The right of a people to choose their own form of government, and to administer it according to their own ideas, is a fundamental principle in the political philosophy of Americans, and the acceptance of that principle implies, as a logical result, that the same people can modify or change that form of government whenever they please. This establishes the right of revolution, and also the further conclusion that the rightness, or wrongfulness, of the revolutionary attempt can only be settled by the parties interested. Non-intervention is therefore the established rule so far as the United States is concerned, and it is also the usage adopted by all European powers whenever no important national interests are involved. There could, then, be no excuse whatever for an intervention against the revolt of the Brazilian fleet, except to protect foreign interests, or to restrain violations of the usages of civilized warfare. This, it will be claimed, applies only to revolutions, not to revolts, but who is to draw the line? The revolution of 1889 was nothing but a military revolt at the outset. It encountered no opposition and became a successful revolution almost within the first twenty-four hours. The revolution of 1891 was merely a naval revolt, similar in all respects to the first beginnings of the one now under consideration. No wishing to resist, Deodoro resigned and the revolt became a successful revolution the same day. With these two events of recent date before them, how was it possible for the foreign representatives to form a positive opinion on the character and probabilities of this revolt? It might succeed within a few hours, it might develop into a civil war, or it might collapse. The only safe policy, therefore, was to maintain strict neutrality, to maintain the customary friendly relations with the legal government of to-day, and to maintain the customary interchange of courtesies with the insurgents who may, by some turn of fortune, be the legal government of to-morrow. The foreign representative can not and is not required to decide on the questions at issue.

"The government of the United States scrupulously refrains from taking part in the internal discussions of foreign states, whether in the old world or the new."—*Mr. Clay to Mr. Rives, June 30, 1832.*

"The President desires that you should not identify yourself with the feelings or objects of either of the contending parties. It is the ancient and well-settled policy of this government not to interfere with the internal concerns of any foreign country."—*Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Moore, June 9, 1832.*

"The great communities of the world are regarded as wholly independent, each entitled to maintain its own system of law and government, while all in their mutual intercourse are understood to submit to the established rules and principles governing such intercourse. And the perfecting of this system of communication among nations, requires the strictest application to the doctrine of non-intervention of any with the domestic concerns of others."—*Mr. B. to Mr. Moore, June 9, 1832.*

It is further stated by Mr. Moore (77 *For. Rev.*, 358) that the British government is refusing to accede to the declaration of the Holy Alliance in 1818, "because that any general right of interference against revolutionary movements in independent states was sanctioned by the law of nations, or could be made prospectively the basis of an alliance. Admitting the right of a state to interfere where its own home security or essential interests were seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another state, they declared this right to be in exception to general principles of the greatest value; to be capable of arising only out of the circumstances of each special case; to be justified only by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby; and to be inapplicable of being so far removed from the law of nations as to be outside of the law of nations."—*British Consul, June 14, 1832.*

OFFICIAL ACTS

The following executive decree was published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 21st inst.:

Decreto No. 111, of October 20th, 1893.
Adjoins the elections of deputies and senators of the national Congress.

Whereas, in the spirit of democratic institutions the guarantee of individual rights for the free manifestation of thought, is the basis of opinion, the origin of all powers, the constitutional element of the same institutions;

Whereas, martial law, suspending the constitutional guarantees, profoundly affects individual liberty and, consequently, alters in its essence the use of the right of ballot, limited by the action emanating from such a measure;

Whereas, by virtue of this fact, by the circumstance that a considerable number of citizen electors will be driven away from the electoral urns, including not only the patriotic volunteers who are defending national institutions, but also the persons who, fleeing from the noxious influence of the revolt, have retired from the cities to the country, the election, whatever may be the effort made by the government to guarantee its purity, can not represent virtually altered public opinion, because in fact the number of voters is virtually altered;

Whereas, it is not just that the government, whose business it is to watch over the laws so that their effects may be equal for all, should contribute to deprive of the right of defending their ideas by their votes, the very citizens who are now defending them at the risk of their lives;

Whereas, the restrictions on the liberty of the press, which are indispensable in view of the exceptional state of the country, may interfere with the defence of the principles maintained by the different parties and impede the organization of the latter in the electoral struggle;

Whereas, the states embraced in the provisions of decree No. 1,573, of October 13th, declaring martial law, in which states the election has not, consequently, the constitutional guarantee of individual liberty, will exercise a powerful influence on the expression of opinion, on account of the large number of representatives when they send to Congress;

Whereas, in some of them, such as Santa Catharina, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District, the election, affected by the alteration in the number of voters, may fail to express public opinion, and this inadequate expression of the national will may be aggravated by the impossibility of holding elections in the capitals of some of the states;

Whereas, not even in the states which for the present continue to enjoy their constitutional prerogatives can public opinion be expressed in view of the crisis through which the nation, disturbed in all its political, social and economic relations, is now passing;

Whereas, even if the elections in the states enjoying their constitutional privileges should express the predominant opinion in each of those states, this would not remedy the evil which it is necessary to avoid, since a large part of the nation, embracing nearly all the southern states, can not freely express their will, and thus, as may be readily

imagined, there might result a want of equilibrium in the forces in action in Congress, owing to the vicious origin of some of its elements, to the grave detriment of the country.

Whereas, the interval between the period in which martial law is in force and the day for holding the elections, that is from the 28th to the 30th, does not guarantee the intervention of political parties in the election, and, although the constitutional authorization for the executive to issue decrees, instructions and regulations, makes it implicitly responsible, *de facto* and *de jure*, for the manner in which they are executed, this is a responsibility which it can not assume, since the execution of election laws rests on the supposition of freedom in voting, a right, which, like all others, is now suspended by martial law.

Therefore, the Vice-President of the republic of the United States of Brazil, in the use of the power conferred upon him by Art. 48, No. 1, of the federal constitution, hereby decrees:

ART. 1.—In all the states of the union and in the federal district the elections for federal deputies and senators are postponed to the 31st of next December.

ART. 2.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

Federal Capital, October 20, 1893.

FLORIANO PEREIRA,
Bernardo Lobo.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report, which merely made mention of the principal occurrences, closed on the 17th. We were under the impression that all news not derived from an official source, was prohibited, but in this we were apparently mistaken. The *Pis* has made no change in its reports, nor have the other dailies—except those, of course, which have suspended. As our record is simply one of occurrences, there is, so far as we can judge, no reason why it should not be continued.

The bombardment of Villegaignon on the 16th and 17th was continuous and to a limited extent destructive. On the 16th the insurgents hit a small steam launch, it is said which was moored to the landing pier of that fort. A large number of shells fell within its walls, and in the outside barracks, causing considerable destruction to the light buildings, but no injury to its walls, nor to its batteries so far as can be observed from the shore. One corner of the first floor of the outside barracks, facing the city, was completely carried away by a shell. There were no casualties, however, owing to the small number of men in the fort, and to their keeping out of danger. At 5 p.m. on the 17th a large reinforcement of men was received, and a half hour later the batteries of Villegaignon opened fire on the government forts. This spoiled the aim of the latter, and but few shots were effective thereafter. Several shells from the big Armstrong were dropped inside Santa Cruz, but with what result is not known as the reports from that fortress are no longer published. Complaints were made during the day of the firing on the Gloria search-light the night before from Villegaignon.

The 18th passed quietly, both on the bay and in the city. Even the firing on Nictheroy was suspended. A considerable amount of material had been removed on Monday and Tuesday. Several heavy packages were transported over to Villegaignon, apparently guns.

On the 19th the insurgent squadron remained quietly at anchor, with the exception of the *Infante*, which steamed about the upper anchorage for a short time. During the morning there was considerable activity at the Armação, the insurgents being engaged in removing material. They were attacked at mid-day by the land forces and soon after by the land batteries. Several vessels of the squadron then opened fire on the land batteries, which lasted until 5:30 p.m. The national forts were silent during the day. In the evening there were skirmishes at various points along the shore line between the land forces and the insurgent launches.

The squadron remained in complete inactivity during the 20th. There was considerable activity observed in Villegaignon, and the insurgent launches were actively employed during the day. At 5:30 p.m. the government forts opened fire on Villegaignon, to which the latter responded a few minutes later. The land battery in Nictheroy opened fire on the *Guanabara* at the

same time, which led to "another bombardment of that heroic city." The duel between the forts lasted until after 7 p.m., neither side apparently suffering much. The number of shots fired was 427, of which Villegaignon discharged 103 and Santa Cruz 175. In the evening three more shots were fired by Villegaignon at the Gloria search-light.

Saturday was a day of quiet so far as the heavy guns were concerned, but there was great activity among the launches and on Villegaignon. In the latter place the men were actively at work in the trenches, building and repairing breastworks outside the fort, and in moving a cannon to one of the lower batteries. The *Jupiter* having received a large quantity of coal, arms and munitions, it was said that she is prepared to run out to sea on the first favorable opportunity. It is also said that the *Venus* has disappeared, having eluded the vigilance of the forts Wednesday night. The official papers, however, have not yet confirmed the report.

Contrary to the custom thus far, Sunday the 22nd was a fighting day. When they dawned the *Jupiter* was discovered near Villegaignon. At 7 o'clock, in seeking to retire from that dangerous locality the steamer went on a shoal. At that moment Port Lage opened fire on the steamer, followed soon after by Santa Cruz and S. João. The shot and shell fell on all sides of the vessel, but not one injured her. Villegaignon also opened fire on the government forts, and under the smoke of her guns several steam launches tried to release the *Jupiter* from her perilous position, but to no purpose. One of these launches is said to have lost one of her men killed by a shell. At 8:45 the tide floated the steamer from the shoal and she retired up the bay beyond the reach of the heavy guns of the forts. The firing, however, continued all day until midnight. One spectator informs the *Pis* that 776 shots were fired during the day by the land forts. The squadron took no part in the engagement beyond throwing a few shells into Nictheroy. In the evening there were several skirmishes along the water front.

Yesterday the squadron and forts maintained silence during the greater part of the day. Villegaignon fired several shots, apparently at the government forts, to draw their fire, but without result until about 5:30 p.m. when the sun was below the horizon. All the forts then opened fire, which lasted about two hours. Villegaignon was struck several times, also Santa Cruz. The dense smoke about S. João renders it difficult to see the effects of the shots directed against that fort. Neither side appears to have gained much from the engagement, as the fighting strength of all the forts remains unchanged. The injuries sustained by Villegaignon appear to be wholly confined to the light buildings. Lage is the only fort showing a hair break in the walls. As usual the land batteries in Nictheroy opened fire in company with the forts, and the vessels lying off that long-suffering city responded. According to the *Pis* three torpedo boats approached the forts at 11 o'clock Sunday night and fired upon the search-light. All the batteries then opened on the little boats, which escaped unharmful.

QUARANTINE AT "FLORES ISLAND."

Buenos Aires, October 9th, 1893.

To English men and women about to proceed to the River Plate, a few words concerning the quarantine arrangements at present in force, may be of interest.

Of the necessity for quarantine against vessels arriving from infected European ports, there is no question, but the inquiries disregard of all sanitary conveniences at a station that is intended to protect health, is an evil that calls for active interference from the representatives of the various governments whose subjects are liable to be detained in such a place as the "Isla das Flores" (Island of Flores).

The writer joined the Pacific steamer *Delai* at Rio on 23rd September, and we had a quick run to Montevideo arriving there 27th. There was some uncertainty as to whether we should find quarantine in force at the River Plate, the *Delai* having also been detained 48 hours at Ilha Grande and thoroughly fumigated. The agents in Rio, however, charged in advance for the full 8 days, but we were hoping it would not be enforced. There was no illness amongst the passengers during the voyage, and the ship was perfectly healthy upon her arrival. Notwithstanding this, we were placed in quarantine for eight days.

We landed on the island early in the day, and were introduced to quarters, the very appearance of which, after the comfort of the ship, filled us with dismay and disgust. The ladies were sent into the quarters provided for them, the gentlemen where they could find beds to sleep on. There were eight of us placed in a small room about 22 feet by 12 and 10 feet high, the beds taking up so much space

that moving about was difficult. One small basin and two jugs comprised our washing utensils, the beds, bed-linen and towels were filthy and soiled, and were not changed whilst we were on the island. The ladies' rooms were similarly furnished, and not equal to the accommodation given on board the steamer to steerage passengers. As to sanitary conveniences, there were none, one small space, without ventilation or light in speak of, overpoweringly dirty and evil smelling was the only place provided for ladies and gentlemen alike. This was in close juxtaposition to the bedrooms, and was freely used also by the second-class passengers, whose so-called convenience was too filthy for them to use. If anything could possibly induce cholera or dysentery, such vile disregard of all cleanliness would suffice. There were no latrines, and nothing from the shore in consequence of the dangerous roughness was an impossibility.

The food supplied was coarse and badly cooked, the tables wretchedly furnished, and the dining-room dirty in the extreme. The table cloth and serviettes were in use the whole time we were kept on the island, and were filthy at last. Such wines and spirits of good quality were required, we had to tempt in our friends in Montevideo to supply us with.

The petty annoyances and unnecessary restrictions imposed, made our stay in the Island of Flores an experience never to be forgotten, and speaking for myself I trust it may never be my lot again to visit it. Until the shipping companies can obtain permission from the government to supply their own steamers as quarantine stations, it is hardly likely there will be any improvement.

WM. JACKSON.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—When a government refuses to allow publication of its movements, the people are not justified in assuming that it is about to do something of which it is ashamed.—*Montevideo Times*.

—In August there were 2,297 births, 442 marriages and 1,217 deaths in Buenos Aires. There were 5,170 immigrant arrivals and 3,344 departures. The population at the end of the month was 579,756.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 17th announce the renewal of martial law for 60 days. Perhaps the old "warhorses" propose to hold the elections under martial law in order to prevent the radicals from winning.

—It is said that the commandant-general of marine has at last resolved to inquire into the chronic complaints which are made of the treatment of passengers in the lazaret at Flores island. It is more than time.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 13th.

—The Brazilian minister here, Dr. Monteiro, has gone publicly and privately to the upper Uruguay, it is believed with the purpose of ascertaining with certainty the attitude of the Brazilian squadron there.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 13th.

—The sale of an enormous tract of land has just been concluded on the borders of Paraguay and the Brazilian province of Mato Grosso. It consists of no less than a thousand square leagues with immense yachales, forests, mines, etc. The land has been purchased by the Banco Itaú-Americano, Messrs. Nolasco, Melici and Co.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11th.

—The Brazilian minister here has received an official communication from Rio Janeiro in which he is in view of the bombardment, the diplomatic body had met on Wednesday and had resolved to notify Admiral Mello that in future he must abstain from bombarding undefended points of the city, or else the foreign men of war would be ordered to prevent him.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 7th.

—A man named Clemente Casas yesterday entered the exchange shop at Rivadavia 2708 and asked for change for 200,000 reis, and having received \$180 handed what purported to be the Brazilian money, but was really a packet of old newspapers, as soon as the packet was on the counter Casas fled with the \$180, but was almost immediately captured by the police.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 8th.

—We read that the locusts have already left their homes in the Chaco and are forcing their legions in the north of the republic. The province of Jujuy has been invaded with the first detachments of the voracious insects. The pests have crossed the borders and are making fearful havoc in the chacras, quintas and gardens, where the spring growths are entirely disappearing under their march.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Advices from Santa Fé announce that the wheat crop in the colonies of that province could hardly be better. A little rain is required, however, to give the grain more vigour and the seed more development. Unless something unexpected happens the wheat crop in Sta. Fé will be splendid and far greater than that of last year. In spite of a little damage by frost in some parts the grain only requires a little rain to make it all that could be desired.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—It is stated that for the purpose of his financial plan Minister Terry has caused special enquiry to be made into the economic resources of the country and especially that of the extent of the wealth of the country in cattle. From this it is estimated, that the number of head of oxen now in the country is between 20 and 25 millions, and of sheep between seventy and eighty millions, thus showing an increase of 50% on cattle and 15% in sheep during the past ten years.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—According to Buenos Aires telegrams, the truly unfortunate colonists in Santa Fé are being subject to special outrages and persecutions, which are winked at and encouraged by the authorities. This is monstrous and should be protested against formally by all the foreign residents. South America depends for its wealth on the foreign element, and yet her sons are doing all they can to offend and disgust it, to say nothing of not keeping their guarantees. This is as unwise as it is dishonorable. Europe is getting very tired of South American punks, and for some time to come invitations to foreign capital and labor stand a chance of being regarded in much the same light as the invitation of the spider to the fly.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 13th.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on Saturday announces that the Argentine redemption bureau will turn a million dollars of bank currency with drawn from circulation. As this promise has been before made and broken, it will have very little effect on Argentine credit.

—The *Standard* and *Herald* of Buenos Aires are hammering away on the problem, "shall foreigners participate in Argentine politics?" The *Standard* says "no!"—and yet we know of no person who has derived more benefit from a judicious application of "sunlight soap" in Argentine affairs than our esteemed colleague. If a foreigner may not criticise, nor use his influence to improve his political surroundings, then logically he should not commended. Interference is affirmative as well as negative, and injudicious commutation is quite as harmful to foreign interests as rash opposition.

—Much as we have written about the daily and nightly robberies committed in this city, they still continue and in increasing numbers. The thieves seem to have no conscience whatever, and not only walk into houses when the sun is shining, and not one in a hundred is captured. Of what use are the police standing like dummies at the *boca-calles*? In other countries, nests of robbers are discovered, the houses where they dispose of their plunder are well-known and watched, and the persons of the thieves recognized; but here there is almost no protection for property and not much for life. We of course must not expect too much of the force, as the chief is not brought up to the service.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11th.

—The state of things has been no joke for all the Argentine papers, and orders of suspension for infringement have been enforced from the highest to the lowest. Nor have the foreign journals escaped, some four or five Italian and German papers having fallen under the law. The Argentine government may have its private reasons for this course, but we can not help thinking it a mistake, for when the gag is removed, as it will have to be some day, the papers will not forget the treatment they have suffered and may retaliate by extra severity towards the government which inflicted it. And, as the press always has the last word, it is the most dangerous enemy a government can raise against itself.—*Montevideo Times*.

—We are prohibited from discussing the origin or cause of the recent revolt, nor may we explain why orders were received from the President of the republic to arrest all the Radical leaders in the province, to replace the interventor by a military general and stop the inscriptions in which the Radicals proved so victorious. The press prohibitions are very severe, but it is comparatively easy for those who have witnessed the recent wave of regeneration sweeping the country to understand the origin and cause of the sudden stand made against it, the provocative of the latest revolt in this province. To show the importance of the revolution it is only necessary to say that it has required General Roca himself with the assistance of Generals Bosch, Winkler, Levalle, Fotheringham and Ayalla, with 6,000 national troops, the national guards of three provinces and some men-of-war to temporarily stifle it. The Radicals without exterior assistance placed 8,000 men in an armed holding. This is conclusive in showing the strength of the party in this province and fully corroborates the evidence given in the inscriptions that Santa Fé as a province is distinctly in favor of reform and regeneration.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, Oct. 7th.

—Col. Espina was condemned to death by court martial for rebellion. An order was issued by the chief of the staff on Friday, giving directions as to the manner in which the execution should be carried out. On Friday afternoon, a deputation of ladies waited upon the President of the republic to intercede in favor of the condemned man, and he promised to reconsider the matter. The deputation consisted of about 30 ladies, representing the societies of Mercy, Beneficence and the Red Cross. General Roca, on behalf of himself and General Bartolomé Mire, who was ill, also visited the President and asked for a commutation of the sentence on Colonel Espina. The colonel's four little children, the eldest six years of age, were taken in the minister of war, in order to be presented to the President to beg for mercy for their father. The executive committee of the National Civic Union also presented a petition for commutation of the sentence. Both chambers of congress, in a body, visited the President of the republic and asked for a commutation of the sentence. On Saturday the sentence of death passed on Colonel Espina was commuted by the President to imprisonment for 20 years. Until the proposed military prison at Puerta Descalzo has been constructed, the colonel will undergo his sentence in the penitentiary. Col. Espina has been cashiered from the army, and his name is expunged from the list without enjoyment of pay or permission to wear uniform.—*Southern Cross*, October 6th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Some of the suburbs of São Paulo are complaining constantly of a lack of water.

—In the state of Rio de Janeiro there were registered last year 37,797 births, 21,186 deaths and 6,098 marriages.

—On the 16th inst. an unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the office of the *Allegoria*, an Italian paper published in São Paulo.

—At the offices of the police delegates in São Paulo, there has been posted a notice stating that passports are not obligatory, and that only suspected persons are stopped at the railway stations.

—A man named Pereira Guimarães was acquitted last week in Rio Clara, São Paulo, for criminal assault on a little girl seven years of age. There seems to be a very serious disinclination in Brazil to punish these felonish crimes.

—On the 16th inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro addressed the following telegram to the government:—"Niteroy, 16th.—Bombarded since morning, we have returned the fire. Wounded up to the present two children, one adult and one soldier of the 24th battalion. I salute you.—Fortissima, President."

1998

October 21st, 1893.

BANKS.

Capitas.	Capitas paid up.	Reserve fund.	Company.	Dividend paid.	Nomina- l value.	Last date.	Current position.
1,500,000	1,500,000	514,000	Açucaria e C ^a do Brazil.	85000—July 22	2000	—	—
3,000,000	2,400,000	—	Agencia de Participações	3 0000—July 21	50	15 0000	—
8,000,000	2,400,000	—	Agencia de Ribeiro Pires	10 000—July 21	50	—	—
450,000	450,000	26,135	Brazil Terminals	15 000—July 21	50	2 0000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	—	Caca e Vãcio Fluminense	4 0000—July 21	200	215 0000	—
1,000,000	970,000	150,000	Com ^a Lateral Moreira	19 000—Feb 25	30	35 0000	—
768,400	768,400	104,532	Carrageons Fluminense	——July 22	200	165 0000	—
7,000,000	3,000,000	36,619	Central do Brazil	4 000—July 22	80	40 0000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	1,208	Com ^a Pastos do Brazil	1 8000—Aug 23	50	10 0000	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	36,352	Ceres Brazilian	10 000—Feb 21	15	14 0000	—
966,500	666,500	25,433	Commercial	4 0000—Feb 21	100	—	—
20,000,000	20,000,000	—	Docas de Santos	——Feb 22	100	—	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	4,284,244	Empresa de Obras Publicas	15 000—Sept 21	100	17 2000	53,000—2. 25. 00
12,000,000	12,000,000	45,557	Industria do Brazil	——Feb 22	200	—	—
1,150,000	1,150,000	20,152	Central de Commercio e Ind.	1 4000—Feb 21	100	20 0000	—
20,000,000	30,000,000	5,353,934	Melhoramentos do Brazil	4 0000—July 21	200	21 2000	— 22 0000
12,000,000	12,000,000	31,061	— do da Rio	Int ^a —Jan 21	200	23 0000	—
6,600,000	6,600,000	99,602	Central de Comercio e Ind.	5 0000—Aug 22	200	10 0000	23 0000—12 0000
30,000,000	4,000,000	2,600,000	Metropolitana	——Feb 22	100	—	—
7,500,000	5,250,000	24,489	Nacional de Fieiras e Est ^a es	——Feb 22	100	10 0000	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	5,805	Nacional de Offas	3 0000—Jan 21	50	35 0000	—
25,000,000	9,750,000	—	Nova Era Rural	3 0000—July 21	100	20 0000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Offas Hidraulicas do Brazil	——Feb 22	40	9 0000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	32,000	Rural do Brazil	3 0000—Jan 21	50	15 0000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	22,577	Saneamento do Rio	12 0000—July 21	10	35 0000	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	20,000	Servicos Maritimos	——Feb 22	100	—	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	24,117	Torrens Brazilian	5 0000—Jan 21	50	16 0000	15 2000—
10,000,000	10,000,000	47,712	União das Est. de Braz	4 0000—July 21	200	4 2500	—

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" 31	Thames...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
Nov. 6	Nile.....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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